

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The Popular Verdict.

Now that the presidential election is numbered among the "things that were" and the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and the election of Andrew Johnson are fixed facts, it is by no means just or advisable to regard the matter as a mere party triumph. It is a national triumph of loyalty over secret or overt treason to the Republic. Men who are antipodes on strictly political issues which have heretofore divided this great nation forgot their differences when the existence of the republic was in jeopardy and cast their suffrages for the great standard bearers of the Union. The triumph then is a national one. It is unjust unwise and impolitic to treat the last popular verdict as a party triumph.

We do not, under existing circumstances, deem it consistent with either good taste or sound policy to indulge in any boastful exultations over those freemen who found their feelings and consciences satisfied by voting for Gen. McClellan. We do not think it consistent with either good feeling, taste or policy to step aside to hurl abusive epithets upon Gov. Seymour or any other opposition candidate who fell short of gaining office. The country must be saved from the rebellion that seeks to overthrow it. The country needs all of its men in this hour of trial. The folly of stopping to quarrel about abstract questions of politics so long as the question of national existence remains undecided is too palpable to require comment. The folly of disputing about men and their qualifications, now that the popular verdict has been rendered, is too obvious to need remark.

From this verdict so solemnly rendered, there is no appeal, and it now becomes all freemen, no matter under what political banner they rallied in the late presidential contest, to come to the rescue and, putting down the rebellion, to conquer a peace at the earliest possible moment. Unanimity at the North and among all the loyal States is indispensable to immediate success.

This unanimity cannot be secured by quarrelling over the verdict after it has been rendered. It can best be secured by forgetting the past and its heated controversies, and pushing on with all possible dispatch to secure an early termination of our national struggle. So far as lies in our power, we shall gladly co-operate in all measures, which shall render us again an united and prosperous people; and if we do not indulge in any language of taunt or exultation, it is because such language is never becoming and, least of all, when a civil war is raging which calls for a unanimous public sentiment in the loyal States to terminate it at the earliest date by prompt and decisive measures.

Sayings and Doings at Montpelier.

After the excitement, consequent upon election matters, had in a measure subsided, the General Assembly paid attention to legislative business. Mr. Deane, of Cavendish, introduced a bill against raids, which provides that three or more persons conspire to rob, burn or otherwise destroy banks, public buildings or water craft &c., they shall be deemed guilty of felony and may be punished by death.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend chapter 29th of the General Statutes. Mr. Nicholson introduced a resolution which was adopted, that in the maintenance of order and quiet along our northern border by the Canadian authorities, Nov. 8th, we recognize a desire to procure neighborly comity and an application of the importance of the triumph of the Union cause, to the welfare of the country and the race of man. The Agricultural College bill has been the subject of long and tedious discussion from time to time, during these sessions in which the prominent debaters in the House have taken part. A bill to punish minors for dishonesty, has given rise to considerable discussion, as well as the Militia Law, in which Judge Wilson, of Bakersfield, participated. A bill to pay a monthly bounty of \$7.00 to the Veteran Reserve corps, was debated with warmth and rejected. An act to authorize Towns to prepare and publish a soldiers' record, has become a law. The Agricultural college bill, and the payment of State bounty to volunteers enlisting in the invalid corps, were further discussed. Mr. Soule, of Fairfax, introduced a bill providing for State bounties to those volunteering hereafter: \$400 for three years; \$300 for two years; \$200 for one year, and for repeal of act authorizing towns to pay bounties. A spirited discussion on military affairs took place in the Senate, Nov. 11th, in which Messrs. Wood and Smith of Franklin County participated.

The bill introduced by Mr. Barlow, legalizing grand list of St. Albans, has passed to a third reading.

Evening sessions of the House were to be held during the residue of the session, commencing with Monday evening, Nov. 14th. A resolution providing for an adjournment of the Legislature on Tuesday, November 22d was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, one of the Senators from Franklin County, introduced bills to incorporate the St. Albans Aqueduct Company and to amend the act incorporating the Village of St. Albans, both of which have passed to a third reading. Mr. Engleby for majority of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a written report against the House bill, No. 188, introduced by Mr. Anson Soule, of Fairfax, to authorize the towns of Fairfax, Georgia, Cambridge and Waterville, to raise money to build a railroad. The bill repealing the Agricultural College act of last year, has passed and become a law.

The Victory at the Ballot Box.

In our last issue, we gave the general result of the presidential election—preferring to wait for details, until full returns were made. These returns now indicate with a tolerable degree of certainty, that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson's majorities are as follows:

Maine, 18,000; New Hampshire, 3,500; Vermont, 24,000; Massachusetts, 75,000; Rhode Island, 4,500; Connecticut, 3,500; New York, 6,000; Pennsylvania, 20,000; Ohio, 70,000; Indiana, 25,000; Illinois, 35,000; Michigan, 14,000; Wisconsin, 14,000; Iowa, 35,000; Minnesota, 7,000; Missouri, 4,000; Kansas, 13,000; Oregon, 1,500; Nevada, 2,500; California, 18,000; Maryland, 4,000 and Western Virginia 13,000.

Gen. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton have carried New Jersey by 5,000; Delaware, 500, and Kentucky (alias Old Kentucky) 25,000.

Lincoln will receive 213 electoral votes and McClellan will have 21. The Union party prevails in twenty two States and the opposition party in three.

Our readers need no more details. The Union victory was complete. It was a Waterloo defeat for the opponents of the war policy of the National Union party. Such a triumph is as good to the Union army in the field as a re-inforcement of one hundred thousand men.

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.—On our outer page will be found the advertisement of the Proprietors of the Boston Daily Advertiser. In addition to what is therein stated, we would remark that they have recently engaged Stillman Fletcher, late of the New England Farmer, to report the live stock markets, in which department he has no superior. Arrangements for original and selected agricultural and horticultural matter for the Weekly Advertiser have been made. Sanford Howard and other agriculturalists are to contribute to its columns. It will be enlivened with choice stories and carefully selected miscellaneous matter. Entire fairness and candor characterize all departments of this journal. Terms for the weekly, \$2.50 per annum or \$2.00 paid in advance. For the Daily Advertiser, \$12.00 per annum; Semi-weekly, \$5.00 or \$4.00 when paid in advance.

We have regularly received the Daily Advertiser from the start of the Vermont Transcript, and deem it to be one of the best and most reliable newspapers in the country. It reaches St. Albans every evening at 6 o'clock, by the Chicago express train, with the latest morning news; and, besides being ably conducted, is handsomely printed.

Persons anxious to see a copy of the Advertiser, can do so at any time at the Transcript office, and we will gladly forward any subscriptions for either the Daily, Semi-weekly or Weekly—being anxious to have so excellent a Boston loyal paper widely circulated in Northern Vermont.

The Evening Journal, published at St. Catherine's C. W., speaks of "these self-righteous Pharisees, while glorifying themselves for cruelties, lift their hands and turn up their eyes in holy horror if a few banks are robbed at St. Albans, or some boats are seized on Lake Erie, in order to retaliate on their foes and teach them the miseries of war. Oh shame! where is thy blush? Oh! Pharisee, where is thy conscience?"

The publication of such stuff as this in the Canadian newspapers, is neither calculated to improve the morals nor the manners of the inhabitants of the British Provinces.

The National Sailors' Fair was opened with great eclat at the Boston Theatre on the evening of Nov. 9th. Donations in aid of this enterprise should be forwarded before the 15th inst, although they will be acceptable thereafter.

Sherman's Mastery Operation.

Sherman has cut the Gordian knot. His movement from Atlanta towards the Atlantic coast line, already begun, if the late news be true, is the most splendid operation of this great war. He no longer wastes the energies of his army on the mere mass of country in the cotton States, but he strikes boldly at that part of the country where the life of the rebellion lies—where he may hit consecutively, Milledgeville, Augusta, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington. He answers grandly that common question "How 'll Atlanta pay for its capture?" He shows that place to be an immensely important one, in view of the effect with which its possession enables him to deliver this blow; and he furnishes a sketch in outline of the way in which the coup de grace is to be given to the great rebellion. He has gained such a victory over Davis, Hood and Beauregard will make them examples forever of military fatuity. Hood, Beauregard, Cheatham, Ceburne, and the rest of the plumes are making speeches in Alabama on their way to Tennessee. They are going into that State to compel Sherman to evacuate Georgia. Their soliloquy is for Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina—which States they desire above all things to keep free from our armies; and, in their anxiety to drive Sherman from what he has, they have exposed and laid completely open to him the whole heart of their country. Such is the strategy of Jeff. Davis.

Sherman is continuing the advance begun by General Grant on the Ohio river, and intended then to cut in twain the part of the confederacy on this side of the Mississippi river. The first success in that advance was the capture of forts Henry and Donelson. The advance was continued thence to Nashville, giving us possession of Kentucky and a hold on Tennessee. From Nashville it was carried forward by Rosecrans to Chattanooga, flanking Bragg out of his stronghold at Shilohville and Tullahoma. At Chattanooga affairs were again taken in hand by Grant, who annihilated the rebel army that had brought Rosecrans to a bloody halt. From the position gained by Grant the advance was carried on by Sherman to Atlanta, and now the same great soldier has started to carry it to the Atlantic. It is his good fortune to have charge of this advance that will appear most effective in the history of the war—that may even prove the most decisive operation of the war—and which yet has in it less difficult and danger than there is in any part of the same advance through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia to Atlanta. It is not even probable that he will have to fight a battle; for through the whole district that he is to traverse the rebels have no force at all, and there is no able-bodied population. He has to make a march of three hundred miles through a pleasant country, that his army can live upon if necessary, and he strikes and involves in a common capture the capitals of Georgia and South Carolina and Charleston. He will hold, therefore, those two States, definitely and positively. And to gain this what does he risk? Nothing. His immediate command is not risked in the least, nor can it be supposed that he risks the safety of Tennessee. Hood can do no harm. Hood, Forrest, Taylor and all the Southwestern rebels together cannot muster more than fifty thousand men, and Thomas is undoubtedly 'able to defend the State from such a force.

Georgia and South Carolina, the capital and the principal cities of those two States once firmly held by Sherman, and what is there left of the rebellion? Not a single State. Richmond and Wilmington will be all that will be left of the great rebellion. How long will Wilmington, the only seaport of the confederacy, remain in hands of the rebels with Sherman only hundred and eighty miles from it and that great squadron that troubles the Richmond papers so much, battering at its defenses? Sherman's march will also be equally decisive of the fate of Richmond; for if Lee, in view of this advance, does not suddenly divert a large force to meet Sherman he will, in two months, be hermetically sealed in his capital; and if he does divert such force his capital will fall under Grant's persistent efforts. Looked at in any light, Sherman's movement promises to be a most decisive one, and there is every probability that it will be the decisive operation of this war.—New York Herald.

It is said with emphasis that Mr. Stanton Secretary of War will be made Chief Justice and be succeeded by Gen. Butler. Hon. Robert J. Walker will probably succeed Mr. Fessenden after the fourth of March, 1865. The resignation of Gen. McClellan was accepted Nov. 8th, and Gen. Sheridan was thereupon appointed a Major General to fill the vacancy in the regular army occasioned by such resignation. Gen. Sheridan was only a Captain in the regular army before his promotion.

Gen. Butler will not probably return to the army of the James, having been assigned to the command of an important expedition, whose destination is not disclosed.

Dr. Thomas Walter Jones, who figured somewhat notoriously along the Frontier during the Canadian Rebellion as Capt. Jones, died at Montreal recently.

"Guy Fawkes' Day," November 5th, being the anniversary of the celebrated Gunpowder Plot, was duly celebrated at St. Catherine's, Canada West, and other places.

Trial of the St. Albans Raiders at Montreal.

(CONTINUED.)

We continue a report of the testimony in regard to the raid on St. Albans, elicited from several witnesses at the judicial investigation under the Ashburton Treaty before Mr. Justice Cusack at Montreal.

Cyrus Newton Bishop sworn—I am teller in the St. Albans Bank, and was in that position on the 19th of last October. Between 4 and 4 o'clock on that afternoon, two persons whom I now see in Court, namely—T. B. Collins and Marcus Spurr, entered the bank. I was behind the counter. Immediately after they entered they approached, each of them pointing a revolver at my breast. I was then about a yard distant from them. I sprang to the directors' room to get out of the way, and attempted to close the door, but Collins and Spurr forced the door open, and in doing so I was struck on the forehead. Collins then caught hold of me by the collar with one hand, and presented a revolver at my head with the other. Spurr, also, at the same moment, presented a revolver at my head, both of them declaring that if I made any resistance or gave an alarm they would blow my brains out. I then asked them what the programme was. They answered they were Confederate soldiers, detailed from Gen. Early's army to come north, and to rob and plunder, as our soldiers were doing down in the Shenandoah valley. They then asked me where our gold was, and I told them we had none. They next asked me if we had any silver, and I said we had. At this moment I observed that three other persons had entered the bank, and joined the other two, getting in concert with them. The leader of the gang then proceeded to administer some kind of an oath to me, compelling me to raise up my right hand, and called upon me to solemnly swear that I would not give an alarm or fire upon the Confederate soldiers. There was also in the directors' room another, Martin A. Seymour, a clerk of the said bank. The three persons who had entered were proscribed, at him, Seymour, in the directors' room, and he was told that if he made any resistance he would have his brains blown out also. The five prisoners then administered the same oath to both of us. We were then detained as prisoners in the room and two of the five persons stood as a guard over us. I was then ordered to show the other three the place where the silver was kept. I opened the safe in the directors' room where the silver was kept. One of the five pulled out three bags of silver, containing about \$1,400. One of the party then remarked that they could not carry away all of it, on which they tore open the bags and took some four hundred dollars. Four half satchels into which they put the silver, as also in their pockets. Three of the party went into the banking-room, wherein was a safe for the keeping of the bank-bills, and the other two remaining to guard Seymour and myself. From the latter safe the three persons took between \$70,000 and \$80,000 in St. Albans bank-bills, silver, greenbacks, and bills issued by different banks in other States, and which I identify as forming a part of the money stolen from the St. Albans Bank. This money I allowed to be taken, being in fear of my life, since I believe that had I or Seymour resisted, they would have blown our brains out as they had then threatened to do. While this robbery was going on a knock was heard at the door, upon which it was opened by one of the five men, and Samuel Brock, a merchant of St. Albans, entered. The door was then closed after him and locked. One of the party then took hold of him, and presenting a pistol demanded his money. Mr. Brock then handed him his money, amounting to three hundred and ninety-three dollars, which he was then coming to take up a note due that day. Brock said his money was private property, and one of the men answered that he did not care about that. He was then forced into the directors' room, and there, along with Seymour and myself, kept a prisoner, under threat of being shot if he gave any alarm.

A youth then knocked at the door of the bank and was admitted by one of the party, and then forcibly taken into the directors' room, and kept a prisoner along with the rest of us. Immediately after this robbery, a report of fire-arms was heard outside, and three of the five persons, including Collins and Spurr, went out and, less than two minutes afterwards, the remaining two backed out, each presenting a revolver at us. I then went out of the bank, and saw several persons on horseback riding in a northerly direction. I judged there was 25 or 30, and some of them were discharging large revolvers at the citizens as they were riding by, among whom were women and children. This party, and the one who robbed the bank, were in civilians' dress, having no military appearance except their possession of revolvers. They all seemed to be acting in concert, and rode off upon horses.

George Edwin Fairchild sworn—I am a clerk at St. Albans, and was there on the 19th Oct. I saw no one shot, and I saw no acts of violence by the men in arms. Between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, I was standing at a distance of about ten or fifteen rods from the St. Albans Bank, when I saw men armed with revolvers. They were all on horseback with the exception of two or three who were looking for horses. One of the party so armed on horseback, approached me on the sidewalk where I was standing with a Mr. Edwin Nettleton, and demanded Mr. Nettleton's hat. Mr. Nettleton made no reply and the man demanded it a second time, at the same time drawing

two revolvers, upon which Nettleton said he could not have his hat. The man who demanded it said he wanted it for one of his party who had lost his. Nettleton was then told by the person demanding it, that unless he gave it to him damned quick, he would shoot him. He then cocked both revolvers, and pointed them at Mr. Nettleton, who was about six feet from him, saying at the same time if he did not give the hat to him he would shoot him. Nettleton put his hand under his coat as if with the intention of drawing arms therefrom. Upon seeing this the man on horseback asked him if he had any arms, and also to show him the inside of his coat, remarking at the same time, if he did not he would shoot him through. I told Mr. Nettleton not to stand an insult. At this the man pointed his revolver at me asked me if I had any arms about me. I told him I had and hoped he would not shoot an unprotected person. Another person, without a hat then rode up and presented two revolvers at him, saying to the other, or captain, as they called him, not to parley but to shoot the damned ones. At this time there was a cry of help from one of their party, and the two others rode off in the direction from which the cry came. I now identify and point out among the prisoners under examination, five persons who gave their names as Young, Swager, McGroarty, Wallace, and Scott, as belonging to the armed party I saw in the streets. I do not recognize among the prisoners the two men who rode up to Mr. Nettleton and myself and presented revolvers at us. The first person who rode up to me was called captain. After he had left Nettleton and myself, I next saw him near the St. Albans bank, where the whole party were assembled. They were all armed and on horseback to the number of about 15 or 20, and I heard the captain order them to form line, which they did. After they did so, the five prisoners whom I have pointed out fired several shots at the citizens. At the time the captain ordered them to form line, I saw Capt. Conger, a citizen of St. Albans, approaching this party of armed men with a gun in his hand, followed by a few others. He was apparently trying to fire the gun at the prisoners, but could not get it off. After the armed party among whom were the five I identify, had fired two or three rounds each, their horses became unmanageable and headed off in different directions. At this moment I saw one of the party, and the only one on foot, the captain rode up to Fuller's saddle shop and ordered Mr. Fuller's saddle to be sent to him who was standing there, to the man who had no horse. The saddle did as he was ordered, the captain having his revolver pointed at him all the time. After this there was considerable confusion in the streets both by the armed party and the citizens, and shots were fired in different directions. After this I saw the armed party riding off. They were the same party I saw at the bank, and they acted in concert with each other. They were dressed as citizens. When I said that I saw no acts of violence committed, I meant that I saw no one actually shot or wounded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr—I did not see the towns people firing any shot. I saw the only armed citizen I saw.

Mr. George Roberts of St. Albans, was sworn and examined. He recognized the prisoners Young and Doty as having been in St. Albans prior to Oct. 19th. He testified that he saw Young shoot Mr. C. H. Huntington; he was about twenty yards from Huntington when he was shot. Young, Swager, Doty, Wallace and Bruce were dressed in civilians' clothes. Swager registered his name as Jones from Lawrenceville, Ill.

Mr. Ritchie, Q. C., laid before the Court copies of the original complaint and warrant taken in the State of Vermont, signed by the Governor and Secretary of State. It is authentic under our statutes without further evidence.

The documents were filed. Edmund C. Knight, Bailiff in Star-bridge, testified that he arrested Spurr and Bruce at Elder's Hotel in Star-bridge on the morning of the 20th of Oct. and found a considerable sum of money about them. Bruce gave his name as Bennett, and Spurr his name as Bennett. The prisoners on the same day said they had obtained from the banks in St. Albans the money found in their possession.

Mr. Ritchie, Q. C., produced on the part of the United States, a copy of the Statutes of Vermont, as a proof of the authenticity of the document presented to the Court and filed yesterday.

Henry George Edson sworn: I am a counselor at law at St. Albans, where I have practiced since 1844. St. Albans is a village of some two or three thousand inhabitants. The First National Bank, and the American House, are situated on the main street, in a central part of the village, and not far from each other. The Franklin County Jail is on the same street, and midway between the National Bank and the St. Albans Bank. I am acquainted with the laws of the State of Vermont, and the volume before me contains the statutes of that State, and the sections in this case are part of the laws of that State. I am the legal adviser of the St. Albans Bank. Mr. Edson, verified certain copies of the charters of the plundered St. Albans banks produced by Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. Edson then underwent a long cross-examination by Mr. Kerr, principally as to the field wherein the former was permitted to practice, also as to the authenticity of certain volumes produced, and purporting to be laws of the United States; likewise as to his definition of treason against the government of that country, which he stated to be a levying war on that government, or a giving of aid and comfort to its enemies, by any person owing allegiance to the United States.

While many persons were sitting quietly at home excusing their inactivity, by saying they thought the soldiers had had enough done for them, a new door was opened to the sympathy and labors of the Sanitary Commission—a door leading to our prisoners in Charleston. Dr. Marsh was prompt to meet the need with one hundred and forty boxes of supplies, which he had on hand; sending also to the central office, at New York, for a further supply. How his requisition was met, the following letter will show:

"We are now putting up for distribution among the Union prisoners at Charleston, S. C., 2000 shirts, 2000 drawers, 3000 blankets, 1000 coats, 1000 pants, all of wool, and 1000 shoes. Dr. Marsh has already sent clothing

He was not prepared to swear that a person owing allegiance to the Federal government, and now in arms against that government was guilty of treason; he left that to the decision of the judicial tribunals of the country. He was aware that a war had for some time been raging in the Federal States and in the Confederate States, so called.

John McLaughlin, Chief of the Montreal Government police sworn. He identified George Scott and Samuel Gregg. Scott told him that he was a confederate soldier and claimed protection as such. Gregg said he was going to Montreal, and thence to Quebec where he came some friends. He claimed that he came from Kentucky.

Marcus Wells Beardsley sworn: I am cashier of the Franklin County Bank. There was an outbreak by a number of armed men in St. Albans on the 19th of October. Those whom I saw were strangers, and I was in my bank when I first saw some of them. They were armed with large revolvers. I recognize the prisoner Hutchinson as the leader of the armed gang, who on that occasion entered the Franklin County Bank. He wore whiskers then, and had no spectacles on as he has now. Hutchinson when he first came into the bank, enquired of me what we were paying for gold. I answered we were not dealing in that article; but I referred him to a Mr. Armstrong, merchant, who was dealing in it. There were three or four of an armed gang came into the bank, but I recognize only one. They remained in the bank, I should think, ten or fifteen minutes. All these men presented revolvers, and threatened my life; but no revolvers were discharged. These men were all dressed in ordinary civilians' clothes. I next saw Hutchinson in the Montreal jail, and there remarked to him that the treatment I had received in the bank at St. Albans at his hands, and those of his gang, was very brutal. Hutchinson then remarked that the people of the North were treating the people of the South in a similar manner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abbott—Hutchinson wore whiskers when he entered the bank, but I cannot say whether the upper part of his chin was shaved or not. My motive in speaking to him the other day in jail was to make sure that he was the man who came into the bank.

By the Court—I never saw Hutchinson before I saw him in the Franklin County Jail.

Mr. J. R. Armstrong sworn: I am a merchant of St. Albans; was in St. Albans on the afternoon of the 19th of October last. Between the hours of three and four of that afternoon I saw armed men on the streets on horseback. I recognize the prisoners Young, Doty and Gregg. I saw them at first on the street, mounted on horses, and armed with pistols, and in civilians' dress. I should judge that they belonged to one party, and they rode off together towards the North, at a not very rapid pace. I should judge that there were about twenty of these armed men in all. They appeared to be strangers and acting in concert; and I heard shots fired by them. I bought some gold from a stranger in the bank, whom I was afterwards told by Mr. Beardsley, cashier of the bank, was one of the raiders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr—I saw shots fired by the party, and by the party by the people of St. Albans. The firing took place near the St. Albans Bank. I should say Gregg had at that time a little more whiskers on, which made a difference as to the appearance of his face.

The testimony of Mr. Charles A. Marvin, of St. Albans, and Daniel G. Thompson of Montpelier, was then given.

The testimony for the prosecution was closed Nov. 13th, when it was decided to take the voluntary statement of the robbers themselves. One of them (Bennett H. Young), stated that he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service—that the expedition against St. Albans was not projected in Canada—and its object was to retaliate for acts committed by Grant, Sheridan, and others, not in accordance with civilized warfare. He handed in his commission, and said he wanted to communicate with the rebel government at Richmond, to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defense for twenty days. The other prisoners also made statements.

The further hearing in the case was adjourned by Judge Cusack, upon application of the prisoners, until Dec. 13th. The prisoners had asked for a delay of twenty days to enable them to obtain exculpatory evidence from Richmond. The raiders now claim that they have genuine commissions from the Southern Confederacy which they propose to prove by plenty of unimpeachable witnesses who saw them before the raid, and also by their custodian during it.

Aid for the Union Prisoners in Charleston.

While many persons were sitting quietly at home excusing their inactivity, by saying they thought the soldiers had had enough done for them, a new door was opened to the sympathy and labors of the Sanitary Commission—a door leading to our prisoners in Charleston. Dr. Marsh was prompt to meet the need with one hundred and forty boxes of supplies, which he had on hand; sending also to the central office, at New York, for a further supply. How his requisition was met, the following letter will show:

"We are now putting up for distribution among the Union prisoners at Charleston, S. C., 2000 shirts, 2000 drawers, 3000 blankets, 1000 coats, 1000 pants, all of wool, and 1000 shoes. Dr. Marsh has already sent clothing

&c., into Charleston, and has the positive assurance of Gen. Jones (rebel) that everything he received should be faithfully applied." And from another letter: "Dr. Marsh has been to Charleston, and made satisfactory arrangements with Gen. Jones for sending clothing to our men there. We have forwarded to those Union prisoners about \$27,000 worth of good new clothing."

"We trust that, before this, every element is in the possession of some kind of food or unclad man. Perhaps some of the wretched sufferers from that famous prison at Andersonville, who have said to 'have been removed to the neighborhood of Charleston,' may soon be reached. Surely, every heart capable of a generous emotion, will wish them that good fate."

"We have to offer special thanks in behalf of the soldiers, for the very generous response made to our appeal for blackberries in various forms of preparation; and also for other dried and fresh, pickles, and fruit vegetables. Most welcome have they been. We are still daily receiving them, and we rejoice to find promises of a continued supply. We beg all persons who can gather, if it be only a few potatoes, to remember that these pickles and vegetables are not self food and drink to the soldiers, but they are lives saved, and comfort and power restored to many thousands of sufferers from scurvy and its terrible consequences. The testimony of these articles is to the good done in furnishing these articles is of the strongest kind. The time is not past for such work to be accomplished in this same way."

The prospect of the winter's need already acting as a fresh spur to us. Heavy fighting and great suffering undoubtedly before us. Day by day the great armies are moving further from their bases of supply, and stores have far to travel to reach the battle-field. Let us make sure that they go forward in season to keep up with the advancing armies.—*the May's October Report.*

LATE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Advice from the Shenandoah valley say that Johnston is with the rebels, my opposed to Sheridan and some sort that he has dispersed Early.

It is decided that drafted men are to be detailed in Navy Yards, Arsenal, &c., shall not be credited on the list of towns or wards in which they reside.

Official dispatches state that 27 persons on the gunboat Tallie, on Friday, on the Potomac, 47 were killed in the explosion and two have since died. The boat was on the way to the Washington Navy yard for repairs, and the Engineer had positive orders not to use the starboard boiler for work known to be unsafe.

New York, Nov. 18. The Herald has a sketch of the movements of Gen. Sherman and Hood since Hood commenced his march. By Nov. 1st there was an en route for Atlanta and rapid preparations were made to commence the march. Gen. Sherman was in the highest spirits and telegraphed his intentions in the following words:

"Hood has crossed the Tennessee and will take care of his army in Nashville, while Schofield will be in line into Chattanooga or Knoxville, Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me. I am all right."

The rebel papers already announce that he has started on his march. Where is he going? Andersonville, where our prisoners are penned up like hogs, is on his way. A few days ago Gen. Sherman telegraphed the St. Louis Sanitary Commission sending supplies to these prisoners, but said he "things have changed since then, and I may have to get person to deliver these articles to the prisoners."

New York, Nov. 18. A dispatch dated Savannah, 11th says: Col. Milford the Federal Commissioner met Capt. Hatchin today. The interview was entirely satisfactory. The exchange of prisoners will commence to-morrow and progress as rapidly as possible.

Apart from the announcement that Hood is marching on Chattanooga, the latest intelligence received is that he had passed the Tennessee but had not crossed the Coosa, and even if he had done so he will probably find Gen. Thomas' army in his front. If these events, he will meet with a sufficient force to prevent him from making any progress.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. Sherman for several days past for the reason, as is supposed, that he is now beyond the means of immediate communication with Washington. That part of the country in which he is now operating will offer him ample supplies without trouble of transportation. By this time he may be far beyond the point where the enemy in formidable numbers can do him harm.

Information has been received that Gen. Canby, while ascending White River, was shot by guerrillas on the 11th inst. and seriously, if not fatally wounded in the groin, the bullet passing through his body.

Dispatches from Washington say Early has retreated to Lynchburg. Gold sold this afternoon at 28.

GAINSVILLE, Nov. 7. The rebels again attempted to cross the river at this place to Hood's assistance. Gen. Reynolds of the 19th corps has a brigade here, and Ashland's cavalry brigade is momentarily expected from Vicksburg.

It is supposed that the rebels have a force on the Mississippi side operating with them. The army is made up of Texas rebels under Magruder. It is not believed their attempt will be successful.